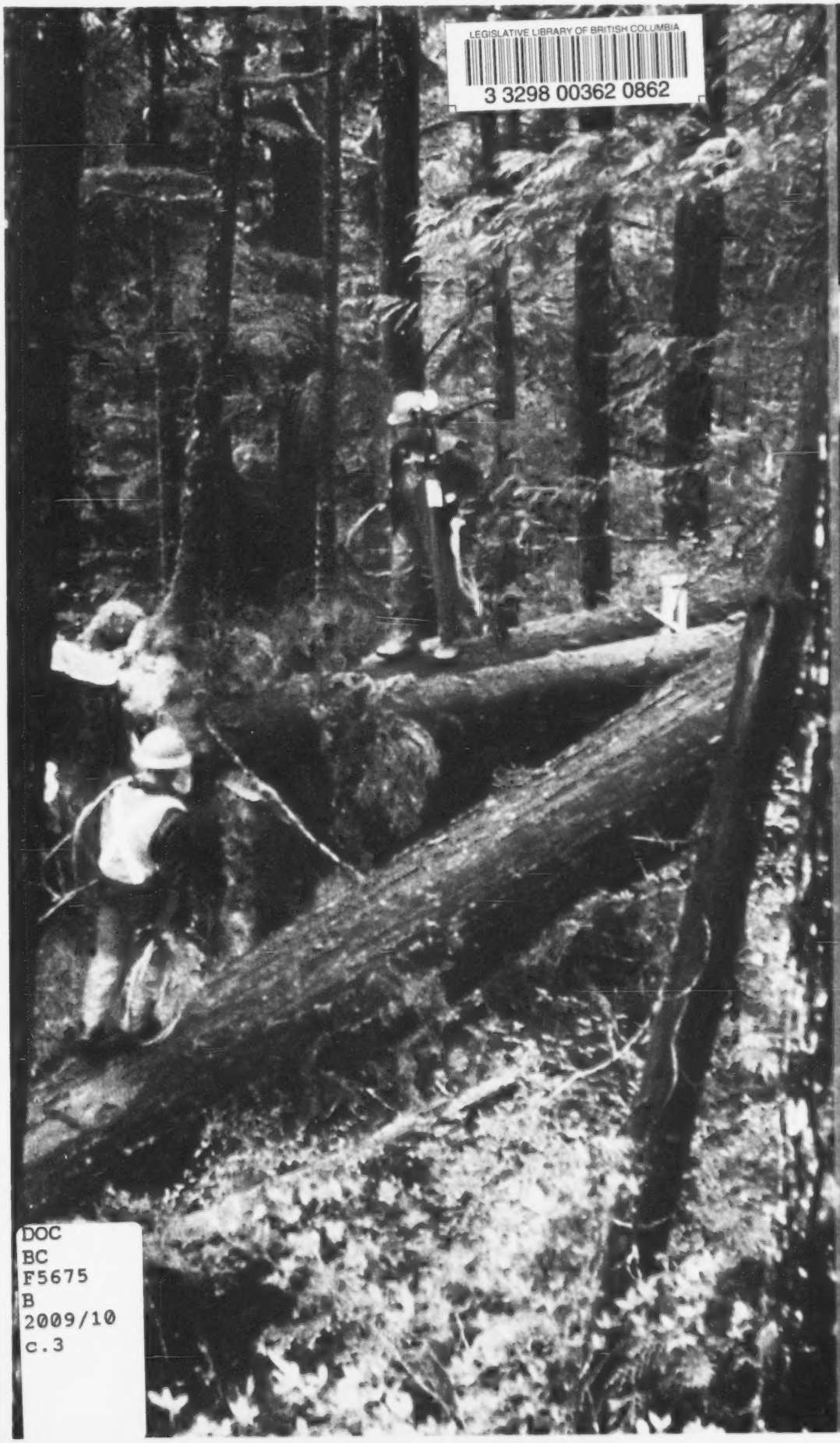

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Forest Practices Board

2009/2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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Highlights

- In 2009/10, the Board published 32 reports and one bulletin, and made a number of recommendations for improvement. These included streamlining planning requirements for range tenure holders to make them more realistic and more useful for actually managing the range resource; clarifying government's objectives and developing a plan for conserving biodiversity during salvage logging of mountain pine beetle killed trees in the central interior of BC; developing a process to address disputes between competing tenure holders on Crown land; and addressing unmanaged recreation, and the resulting impacts, around a lake in southwestern BC.
- Among the reports published this year is a special report on fuel management practices in urban-wildland interface areas. The report is based on an examination of more than 50 fuel reduction projects across BC. In it, the Board stresses the urgency and enormity of the task of fuel reduction, highlights successes and provides advice to those proposing and undertaking fuel reduction projects.
- After 10 years of auditing and reporting on management of forest land included in the Nisga'a Treaty of 2000, the Board issued its final report on how well government and forest companies had met their obligations to ensure the lands were in good condition from a forestry perspective.
- In an appeal to the Supreme Court of British Columbia of a decision of the Forest Appeals Commission, the Board argued that the way the Commission had interpreted and applied the test for due diligence had confused the analysis, and the judge agreed with the Board's point of view. The essential point is that the "forseeability" of an event is relevant to the question of whether all reasonable care has been exercised, but is not the first step in the analysis.

Financial Report

	Board Members & Executive	Complaint Investigations	Audits	Legal	Special Projects/ Communications	Administration/ Overhead	Total
Salaries and Benefits	$ 321,070	$ 422,167	$ 635,751	$ 232,439	$ 451,909	$ 280,620	$ 2,343,956
Other Operating Costs	123,875	62,358	531,532	9,954	122,384	629,519	1,479,622
Total Operating Expenditures	$ 444,945	$ 484,525	$ 1,167,283	$ 242,393	$ 574,293	$ 910,139	$ 3,823,578
Total Capital Expenditures							25,000
Total Expenditures							3,848,578
Budget							$ 3,852,000

Notes:

1. "Board Members and Executive" expenditures cover those of the Chair of the Board, the part-time Board members, the office of the Executive Director, and staff providing direct support to the Board members.
2. "Legal" expenditures covers legal advice on all files of the Board, including review and appeals.
3. "Administration and Overhead" includes building occupancy charges, amortization, software licensing, centralized support charges, and salaries associated with support for finance, human resources and information systems.
4. Communications costs are estimated at $100,000.

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CHAIR'S MESSAGE

The Forest Practices Board maintains an objective watch on the performance of forest licensees and government. Our main focus is on the quality of forest stewardship, based not only on the requirements of the regulatory regime, but also on what proves to be effective on the ground. We are concerned with the productivity of the forest, the health of waterways, the integrity of both soil and wildlife habitats, and the fairness with which all the various people dependent on forest values are treated. Systematic audits of licensee and government actions, investigation of complaints from the public, special investigations of major forest practice issues and engagement in appeals before the Forest Appeals Commission are conducted objectively and reported independently. In this year, like the 15 years before, the Board has reported on a wide variety of forest practice issues, all of which are available on our website.

While our annual report summarizes our complete work for the past year, I would like to emphasize a few of the most important findings and their long-term implications. At the operational level, forest licensees continue to comply with the forest practice regulations, effectively managing harvesting, road and crossing construction and reforestation while quickly responding to any problems identified. Government has provided a system of compliance and enforcement, and monitors the results of forestry on the values articulated in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*. All of these efforts have generally worked well at the cutblock level where the detailed effects of forestry can be measured. The same cannot be said, however, at the landscape level where such issues as the fragmentation of wildlife habitat, very large salvage openings in the beetle killed forest, emerging forest health problems in the post-free-to-grow forest, or negative interactions among overlapping land tenures are concerned.

As a province, we are good at the local operational level but are not good at dealing with cumulative impact of the many resource developments and public recreational uses taking place on the same ground. The effects of forestry operations on range values, the effects of independent power developments on managed forest land, the footprints of resource and wilderness tourism developments, the rapidly expanding motorized vehicle impacts on sensitive ecosystems, the expanding corridors of invasive species are all examples of cumulative impacts that must be assessed and managed at the landscape level. This is beginning to change with the introduction of the Resource Management Coordination Project, but the initiative will need to go far beyond the integrated facilitation of development to reach for integrated facilitation of effective stewardship. Our concerns at the landscape level are accentuated by the march of climate change that will affect the growing conditions of our forest and the effectiveness of current practices as change accelerates.

One of the recurring themes in our complaint investigations is the public concern for water supplies, both as a result of harvesting and road building, and with changing hydrological conditions coming with climate change. Concerns range from the security of domestic water supply from harvested watersheds, to the seasonal peaks and hollows of stream flow that influence flooding of lowlands at one extreme and reduce the habitats for fish at the low flow end of the year. The volatility of precipitation patterns in coastal watersheds is leading to greater potential for landslides from major rainstorms and the emergence of drought is leading

to greater concerns for domestic and irrigation water supply in the southern interior. Forest engineering practices of the future are likely to need modification to reflect the rising value of water in relation to the value of fibre.

Another major implication arising from climate change is the potential for increased incidence of major wildfires. Not only does this matter for our timber supply, but it matters enormously for the security of communities embedded in the forest interface. The province maintains a program of assisting communities to reduce their fire risks through fuel treatments, but the progress of this program is very limited in relation to the scope of the problem. Much more needs to be done, particularly for remote First Nations communities that have limited road access and limited firefighting infrastructure.

The Board is periodically asked to look at forest practice impacts on the habitats of threatened species and ecosystems. In the past we have reviewed the status of marbled murrelets, mountain caribou, spotted owl, goshawks, orchids, bugbane, interior cedar hemlock zone old-growth cedar stands and increasingly rare coastal Douglas-fir ecosystems. The province has responded with species recovery programs for mountain caribou, ecosystem based management for the Great Bear Rain Forest, ecosystem strategies for the rarest coastal Douglas-fir variants and programs of wildlife habitat areas, old-growth management areas, ungulate winter ranges, biodiversity assessments, and riparian regulations, among others, to address the issues. Balancing the continuing drive for economic development with the rising demand for conservation of natural values will occupy the province in the years ahead as cumulative impact management evolves from intention to necessity.

I would like to draw your attention to the longest running audit effort conducted by the Board. The historic treaty established with the Nisga'a people included a considerable amount of forested land that had already been under management by forest licensees. The Board was engaged for five years to track the disposition of obligations and to ensure that the land turned over to the Nisga'a was consistent with managed forest conditions. As of the transition date of the treaty (May 2005), the land was still encumbered with a number of silviculture and road maintenance obligations that had not been met due to the bankruptcy of one of the major licensees.

The Board worked with the Nisga'a Lisms Government and the Ministry of Forests and Range with the eventual result that the obligations were fulfilled to Nisga'a satisfaction. This lengthy collaboration is a good example of the constructive engagement that epitomizes the Board's approach to fostering the stewardship needed in the provincial forest.

This is my last report as Chair of the Forest Practices Board, having completed a second term that expired on April 30, 2010. I have been very fortunate to work alongside a group of three supportive forest ministers and their critics, a team of strongly independent Board members and a dedicated and lively staff for the last six years. I thank them especially for the privilege. In the process I have gathered a host of First Nations, public, government, non-governmental organization, and industrial colleagues that span the wide range of interests invested in our diverse provincial forest. Overwhelmingly they represent honest and heartfelt commitment to values. Sometimes they run together, sometimes they are in conflict, but the rich debates that we have all been engaged in are the stuff of a working democracy.

Finally, I wish my successor, Al Gorley, an experience as interesting, demanding and rewarding as the one I have enjoyed.

Bruce Fraser

Dr. Bruce Fraser
Chair

Audits Completed and Published in 2009/10

Compliance Audits

Western Forest Products – Tree Farm Licence 39, Block 6, Haida Gwaii Forest District
Findings: All practices in compliance. Notable practices relating to measures to protect fish and fish habitat. The audit also noted a legacy of failing old road systems.

Weyerhauser, Tolko and FortisBC, Okanagan-Shuswap Forest District Mission Creek and Penticton Watersheds
Findings: All practices in compliance.

BC Timber Sales Program, Quesnel Forest District
Findings: Significant non-compliance relating to exceeding seed transfer limits.
All other practices in compliance. Area of improvement: relating to soil conservation practices of TSL holders.

District Manager Obligations on Forest Service Roads, Skeena Stikine Forest District
Findings: All practices in compliance.

BC Timber Sales Program, Sunshine Coast Forest District
Findings: All practices in compliance. Area of improvement regarding road maintenance. Notable practices regarding log dumps and the identification of *Rubus nivalis* (snow bramble).

BC Timber Sales Program, Skeena Stikine Forest District
Findings: Significant non-compliance relating to soil disturbance by a TSL holder. All other practices in compliance.

Coast Tsimshian Resources – TFL 1, Kalum Forest District
Findings: All practices in compliance.

Follow-up Review on Nisga'a lands, Kalum Forest District
Final review focused on completeness of outstanding obligations on Nisga'a lands. All obligations met, except some seedlings planted outside their intended elevation range.

Woodlot Licences, Quesnel Forest District
Findings: Woodlots W1412 and W1592: all practices in compliance. Woodlot Licences W0512 and W1516: all practices in compliance. Area of improvement relating to seedlings planted outside their intended range. W1050: all practices in compliance. Area of improvement relating to meeting post-harvest obligations.

Appropriateness of Government Enforcement Audit

Ministry of Forests and Range, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Columbia Forest District
Findings: Enforcement was appropriate.

Activities Audited in the Field 2009/10

- Harvesting on 207 cutblocks
- 235 kilometres of road construction
- 101 kilometres of road deactivation
- 1,673 kilometres of road maintenance
- 23 bridges constructed
- 327 bridges maintained
- Silviculture activity on 368 cutblocks
- Fire protection activities on seven active sites

Statistics

12 audit reports
10 clean audits
2 significant non-compliances (seedlot transfer, soil disturbance)
5 areas of improvement (soil disturbance, road maintenance, seedlot transfer, post-harvest obligations on a woodlot)
3 notable practice (measures to protect fish and fish habitat, log dumps, endangered plant identification)
1 other comment (legacy of failing old road systems)

New Audits Started in 2009/10 (Not Completed at March 31, 2010)

District of Mission – TFL 26, Chilliwack Forest District, compliance audit

Canfor, Ainsworth Lumber, Interfor, Gilbert Smith Forest Products, Wells Gray Community Forest and BCTS, Kamloops TSA portion of the Headwaters Forest District, compliance audit focussed on visual quality

BC Timber Sales Program, North Island-Central Coast Forest District, compliance audit

Ministry of Forests and Range, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts, Cascades Forest District, appropriateness of government enforcement audit

South Island, Campbell River and Squamish Forest Districts, road and bridge maintenance, special investigation

Complaint Investigation – Statistics

- 40 concerns addressed
- 14 new complaints received and investigated
- 13 investigations completed and reports published

New Complaints Received Between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010

Name	Issue	Status
Shawnigan Lake Woodlots	Woodlot planning and harvesting had not addressed the complainant's concerns about the impacts of clearcut harvesting on old forest retention, recreation, scenic and wildlife habitat values.	Closing letter September 22, 2009
Kotcho Silviculture Enforcement	Complaint that outstanding silviculture obligations have not been addressed or enforced.	Open – under investigation
Fauquier Salvage	Concern that salvage logging was removing live cedar, damaging roads and leaving excessive slash on site, and that government enforcement was not adequate. Closed – Report released.	Closing letter June 26, 2009
Logging and Lakeshore Management near Vanderhoof	Duten Lake LMZ – Licensee harvested within lakeshore management zone reserve.	Report published March 2010
Sussex Lake Salvage	Concern that salvage logging had not left live trees and had damaged a rainbow trout spawning stream.	Closed – investigation stopped
Glyphosate Herbicide Impacts	Complaint that government had not acted on recommendations regarding the effects of herbicide use on amphibians.	Closing letter October 15, 2009
Off-road Vehicle Management in the Kamloops Forest District	Off-road vehicles caused damage to vegetation and wildlife habitats.	Report published March 2010
Fintry Range	Failure of range permit holder to maintain fences and control cattle.	Closed – investigation stopped
Bigmouth Creek Wood Waste	Complaint about the amount of wood waste left in a cutblock and the effects on habitat by logging in interior old-growth ICH ecosystems.	Open – under investigation
Meadow Valley Range	Complaint that cattle grazing on Crown range are trespassing on private property.	Closing letter February 2010
Mounce Creek	Complaint that a water system had been damaged by BCTS road building.	Open – under investigation
Toba-Montrose IPP	Complaint about the impacts of an independent power project on forest resources.	Open – under investigation
Colleymount Trapline	Trapper is concerned that previous commitments from BCTS have not been met and mountain pine beetle salvage harvesting is threatening the viability of his trapline.	Open – under investigation
Nanoose Bay DL33	Complaint about how government is managing the Coastal Douglas-fir ecosystem.	Open – under investigation

Recommendations

Lake Kookanusa Campfire Ban and Recreation Issues, November 2009

The Board recommended that government assess the risk to public safety and the environment, in the Lake Kookanusa area, caused by unmanaged recreation use. The assessment should identify and assess problematic areas by issue, and identify the resources needed to implement appropriate management measures, such as recreation orders. The government should designate a lead agency to coordinate the process and its implementation.

The Board also recommended that the Minister of Forests and Range examine the risk and effectiveness of the current system for collection of tickets under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the *Wildfire Act*. As part of this examination, the Board suggests that the Minister consider establishing a reciprocal arrangement with Alberta for collection of fines, and internal to BC, an amendment to link collection of *Wildfire Act* and *Forest and Range Practices Act* fines to driver's licence renewals.

Responses due in June and December 2010.

Glyphosate Herbicide Impacts, October 2009

The Board recommended that government should establish a formal communication link with the federal Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency and advise the Board of the status of the federal re-evaluation of glyphosate by September 2010.

Logging and Lakeshore Management near Vanderhoof, March 2010

The Board recommended that the Integrated Land Management Bureau's board of directors, within the context of its Resource Management Coordination Project, develop a means to deal with direct overlapping tenures of land and forest resource users by a process of mediation in which the interests of the parties are effectively identified and a reasonable balance between all interests is struck, consistent with the law, but also responsive to locally specific circumstances.

Response due in September 2010.

Special Projects – Statistics

- 3 special investigations published
- 3 special reports published
- 3 special investigations continued
- 1 new special investigation started
- 2 new special reports started

Special Investigations

Range Planning under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*

The Board examined 200 range use plans (100 in detail) and the only three range stewardship plans approved to date under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). The investigation found many little problems with range use plan content and led the Board to question how useful these plans are in actually guiding range practices on the ground. There is much confusion over what government's objectives for range management are, and how range tenure holders should be addressing impacts to forest/grassland resources. A lot of effort by range tenure holders and government staff goes into preparing compliant plans, with limited success. Overall, the Board's conclusion is that the FRPA approach is not practical or useful for many range tenure holders. The Board recommended that government look at opportunities to make range planning more efficient and useful. A response to the recommendations is due in June 2010.

Landslide Occurrence Following Major Storms on Vancouver Island

This investigation looked at landslide occurrence following a number of major rain/wind storms that took place on southern Vancouver Island in late 2006. As expected, the number of landslides increased significantly following these storms. As the frequency and intensity of these types of storms is predicted to increase in future, land managers need to review the standards and practices for harvesting and road construction to avoid triggering landslides in the future.

Managing Forest Fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface

This investigation examined progress implementing fuel treatments to reduce the risk from wildfire adjacent to communities. It looked at the completion of community wildfire protection plans (CWWPs) and implementation of fuel treatment projects across the province. The investigation found that, while a fair number of CWPPs have been completed, or are in progress, the scale of treatments done is very small compared to what is required. The report highlights successes and encourages municipalities to do more, but points out that the urgency of this task is not being recognized by many. Governments must commit funding, resources and attention to reducing the risks wildfire poses to communities across BC, especially First Nations communities embedded in our forests.

Special Reports

Biodiversity Conservation During Salvage Logging in the Central Interior of BC

This report examined whether the direction provided by BC's chief forester, with regard to conserving biodiversity during salvage logging of pine trees killed by the mountain pine beetle (MPB) epidemic, is being followed. It finds that, while individual foresters are following the guidance at the stand level, the intended results are still not being achieved at the landscape level and there are a number of very large harvested openings appearing in the central interior of the province around Prince George. The Board recommended that government clarify and provide direction on its intent for landscape level biodiversity conservation in MPB salvage areas. The Board also made a number of recommendations to the Ministry of Forests and Range related to tracking and monitoring of salvage logging and biodiversity conservation.

Along with the written report, the Board produced a short video explaining the main findings and issues, and graphically illustrating the landscape level results of salvage harvesting.

Follow-up Review of Government's Performance in Addressing New Skeena's Obligations on Nisga'a Lands

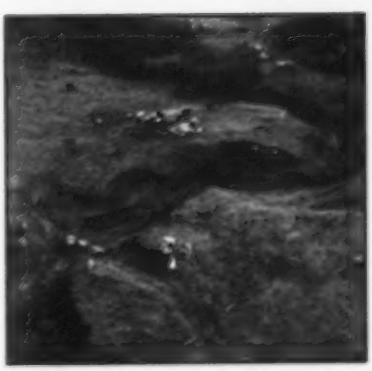
– see Audit section of this report.

Administrative Appeals, 2002 – 2009

– see Appeals section of this report.

Current Investigations Underway

1. Cumulative Effects Assessment, Kiskatinaw Watershed Case Study – this project is examining the use of cumulative effects assessment as a means of evaluating the impacts of multiple resource developments on three forest values in the Kiskatinaw Watershed – water, soil and caribou habitat.
2. Higher-level Planning and Old-growth Management – this project is examining the implementation of OGMA objectives across BC. It examines the original objectives identified in land use planning and traces them down to land use orders, forest stewardship plans and actual implementation on the ground.
3. RESULTS Utility – an investigation of compliance with the annual reporting requirements of FRPA and the utility of the provincial RESULTS database for industry and government agencies.



Recommendation Follow-up

The Board is also follc ving up on recommendations made a number of years ago on invasive plants (*Control of Invasive Plants on Crown Land in British Columbia,* October 2006) and non-timber forest products (*Integrating Non-Timber Forest Products into Forest Planning and Practices in British Columbia,* May 2004.) Special reports providing updates on these two issues will be published in 2010.

Appeals (April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010) – Statistics

• Determinations examined	58
• Appeals examined	11
• Appeals joined	2
• Appeals in progress	1
• Appeals concluded	4 [1]

[1] Includes 1 appeal to BC Supreme Court

Appeals

In 2009, the Board joined two appeals to the Forest Appeals Commission. Both were appeals under the *Wildfire Act* involving the interpretation of a requirement to have an "adequate fire suppression system." This general term replaced a previous requirement under the Forest Practices Code to have a "water delivery system," a phrase that was well-defined but very "prescriptive."

Four appeals were concluded in 2009, including one appeal to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Pope and Talbot

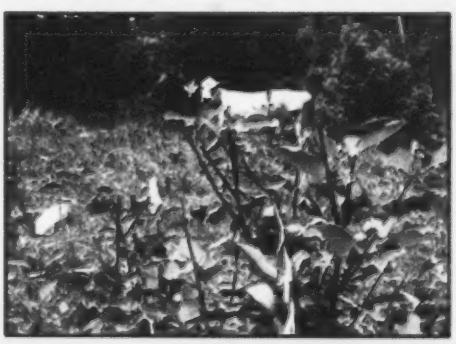
This appeal concerns how diligent a forest company (Pope and Talbot) must be to avoid having its employees or contractors harvest trees that are to be left standing to protect non-timber values (in this case, caribou habitat). The Board was an intervenor in an appeal concerning how the defence of due diligence should be interpreted and applied in the forest practices context. This was an appeal of a Forest Appeals Commission decision.

The Board argued that the way the Commission had been stating the test for due diligence had confused the analysis. The argument revolved specifically around the issue of foreseeability. The Board argued that the foreseeability of events is relevant to the question of whether all reasonable care has been exercised, but that foreseeability is not the first step in the analysis.

The judge who heard the appeal agreed with the Board on this point and dismissed Pope and Talbot's appeal, finding that the Commission had not made an error of law and had not breached the rules of procedural fairness.

Solana Consulting

In this appeal, a machine operator was preparing a site for planting. He was working in hot, dry conditions and a fire broke out. The fire spread rapidly and he was not able to contain it. He was found to have contravened a requirement of the *Wildfire Regulation* to have an "adequate fire suppression system" on site. He was ordered to pay a $5,000 penalty. The Board joined the appeal to participate in the discussion about the meaning of the term "adequate fire suppression system." However, the government realized that the penalty had been imposed after the expiry of the statutory, two-year limitation period. Consequently, the government agreed to allow the appeal and the penalty was withdrawn.



Gorman Bros.

This appeal, concerning due diligence and the issue of "adequate fire suppression system," was consented to by the parties. As a result, the penalty was withdrawn.

Tembec Sundown

In this case, a 3,000 cubic metre landslide occurred downslope from the licensee's forestry operations. The slide material crossed a road and entered a creek. The Board joined the appeal because of the issues of due diligence, professional reliance and damage to the environment.

The Commission allowed Tembec's appeal and set aside the penalties levied by the district manager. The Commission found that the evidence as a whole, including expert evidence and photographs taken right after the slide, demonstrated that the road was adequately maintained and the drainage systems were in fact functional. The Commission acknowledged that the slide had resulted in damage to the environment but could not find, on a balance of probabilities, that the slide and damage were caused by Tembec's forest practices. The Commission cited evidence of other naturally occurring slides in the area and heavy rain.

The Commission also rescinded the district manager's finding that Tembec should have known its forest practices might cause a slide. Prior to the slide occurring, there was no evidence that the area was unstable or that the drainage system was improperly placed, and so there was nothing to indicate an unusual risk of a slide.

The Commission confirmed that Tembec failed to prevent drainage water from being directed onto a potentially unstable slope, as required by the *Forest Road Regulation*. However, the Commission concluded that Tembec had exercised the necessary due diligence. The finding was based on the following considerations:

- The registered professional forester and the person in charge of road building both made decisions that a reasonable professional with appropriate expertise would have made in the situation, and they would not have changed their decision in hindsight.
- Tembec acted consistently with the regulation by directing drainage to the swale, a natural feature.
- The care taken by Tembec probably exceeded the expected standard of care.
- There was no reasonable alternative.
- It was reasonable to assess the likelihood of harm as low, since instability of the nearby slope was unknown.
- The slide was unforeseen and beyond Tembec's control.

Appeals Summary Report

Also in 2009, the Board published a summary of its appeals work during the period from 2002 to 2009. The report, *Administrative Appeals: 2002 – 2009*, can be found on our website. The report discusses the Board's role in administrative appeals, legislative changes during the period, as well as relevant themes and issues, including:

- fairness to licensees
- due diligence
- officially induced error
- the administrative remedies system
- liability of directors and officers
- interpreting results-based legislation
- conserving biodiversity in old-growth forests
- penalties for environmental damage.

Presentations and Events

SISCO 2009 Winter Workshop – Naramata
Peace Water Workshop – Dawson Creek: Speaker, Marvin Eng
51st Interior Logging Association Convention – Vernon
Annual Applied Biology Conference AGM – Victoria: Speaker, Bruce Fraser
BC Cattlemen's Association – Kamloops
BC Community Forests Association AGM – Port Alberni
Canadian Women in Timber AGM – Vernon
Canadian Institute of Forestry National AGM – Nanaimo
APEG BC AGM – Victoria
7th Annual Natural Resources Forum – Prince George
Invasive Plants Forum – Richmond
67th Annual Truck Loggers Convention – Victoria
WSCA 2010 Annual Conference and Trade Show – Prince George: Speaker, Bruce Fraser

Website – Statistics

Top 15 Downloads	Number of times downloaded
Road Relocation through High-Value Caribou Habitat near Tsus Creek, East of Prince George	467
Biodiversity Conservation during Salvage Logging in the Central Interior of BC	380
Fire Hazard Assessment and Abatement	336
Road Construction and Harvesting in a Woodlot near Carter Creek	308
Forestry Audit: British Columbia Timber Sales Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area (Quesnel Field Unit)	308
Provincial Land Use Planning: Which way from here?	295
Fish Passage at Stream Crossings	276
Salvage Logging after a Wildfire at Sitkum Creek	272
Managing Forest Fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface	265
Terms of Reference for a Special Investigation *A Cumulative Effects Assessment of the Kiskatinaw Planning Unit, Dawson Creek, BC*	263
Range Planning under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*	249
Cattle Grazing on the Overton-Moody Range Unit	246
First Nations Consultation on the Maiyoo Keyoh	239
Motorcycles, Rare Frogs and Water Shrew Habitat at Kanaka Creek	234
Complaint Investigation Reference Manual Version 4.0	229

Breakdown of Website Visitors	
Canada	26,383
BC	19,990
International	23,968
USA	9,481
South Korea	5,038
United Kingdom (UK)	1,162
Germany	582
Australia	550
India	423
Russian Federation	323
China	318
Other Countries	6,091

Audits

1. Audit of Forest Legislation Enforcement in the Columbia Forest District
2. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices, Coast Tsimshian Resources LP (Tree Farm Licence 1)
3. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices, Quesnel Forest District (Woodlot Licence W1050)
4. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices, Quesnel Forest District (Woodlot Licence W0512 and Woodlot Licence W1516)
5. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices, Quesnel Forest District (Woodlot Licence W1412 and Woodlot Licence W1592)
6. Audit of Forest Planning and Practices within the Penticton and Mission Creek Community Watersheds
7. Audit of Timber Harvesting Road Construction Maintenance and Deactivation, Western Forest Products Inc. (Tree Farm Licence 39, Block 6)
8. Forestry Audit: British Columbia Timber Sales, Strait of Georgia Business Area (Powell River Business Unit)
9. Forestry Audit: British Columbia Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area (Hazelton Field Unit)
10. Forestry Audit: British Columbia Timber Sales, Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area (Quesnel Field Unit)
11. Audit of District Manager Obligations on Forest Service Roads, Skeena Stikine Forest District
12. Follow-up Review of Government's Performance in Addressing New Skeena Forest Products Obligations on Nisga'a Lands (Special Report/Audit)

Complaints

1. BCTS Cutblocks in Slocan Park
2. Closing Letter: Meadow Valley Range
3. Logging and Lakeshore Management near Vanderhoof
4. Off-road Vehicle Management in the Kamloops Forest District
5. Salvage Logging After a Wildfire at Sitkum Creek
6. Road Construction and Harvesting in a Woodlot Near Carter Creek
7. Closing Letter: Fauquier Salvage
8. Lake Koocanusa Campfire Ban and Recreation Issues
9. Forest Management and Domestic Water Use Near Princess Creek
10. Closing Letter: Shawnigan Lake Woodlots
11. Closing Letter: North Canyon Improvement District
12. Closing Letter: Glyphosate Herbicide Impacts
13. Cattle Grazing on the Overton-Moody Range Unit

Special Investigations

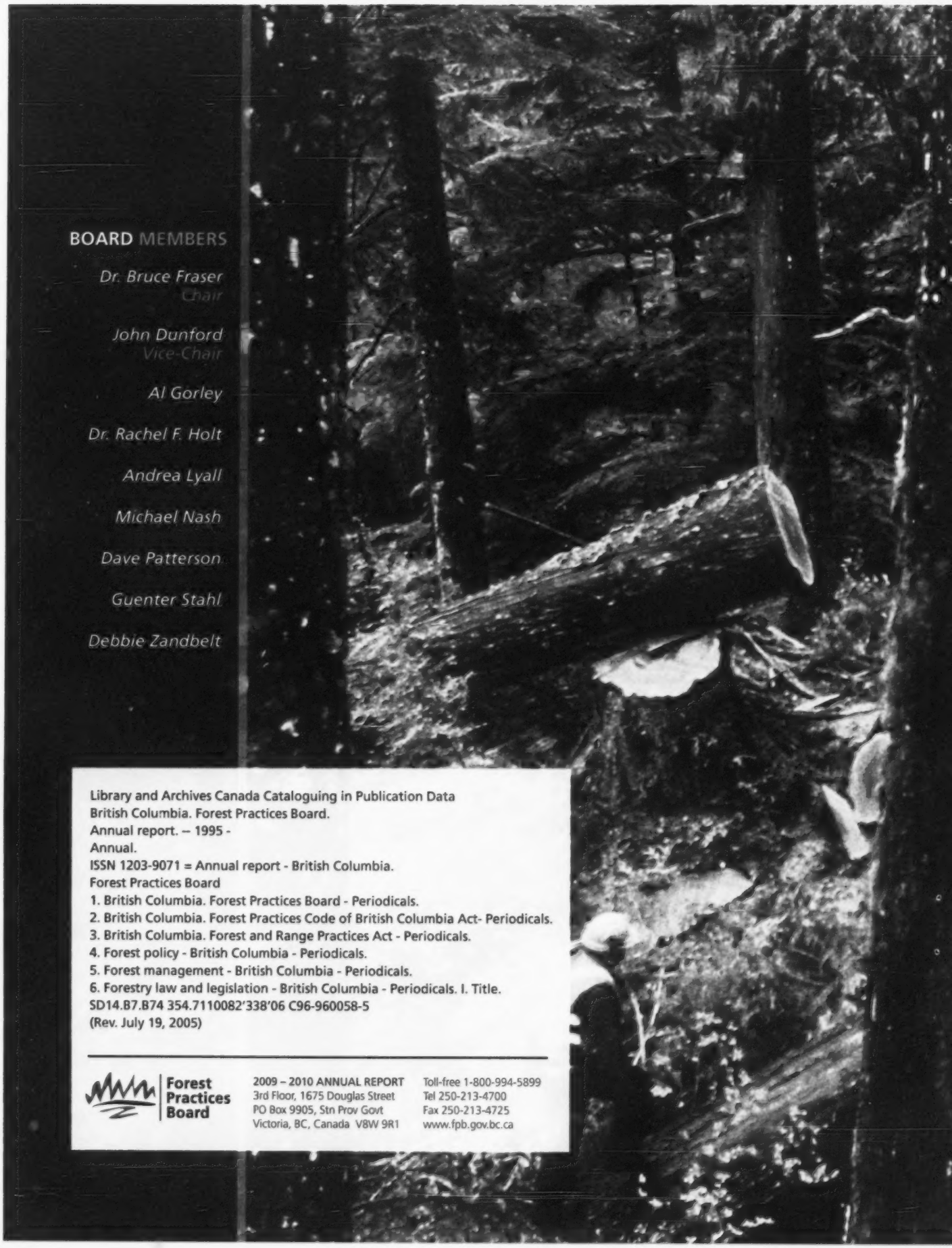
1. Range Planning under the *Forest and Range Practices Act*
2. Landslide Occurrence Following Major Rain Storms on Vancouver Island
3. Managing Forest Fuels in the Wildland Urban Interface

Special Reports

1. Follow-up Review of Government's Performance in Addressing New Skeena Forest Products Obligations on Nisga'a Lands (Also see Audits, above)
2. Biodiversity Conservation During Salvage Logging in the Central Interior of BC
3. Administrative Appeals: 2002 – 2009

Board Bulletin

1. Woodlot Licences – What's a Woodlot Licensee Required to Do?



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3. British Columbia. Forest and Range Practices Act - Periodicals.
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